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Sertifikaat

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

PATENTKANTOOR

DEPARTEMENT VAN HANDEL EN NYWERHEID

Certificate

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PATENT OFFICE

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND INDUSTRY

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This is to certify that

The attached documents are true copies of the form P1, P6 and provisional specification of South African patent application **No 99/1818**

In the name of : **FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW**
Filed on the : **08 MARCH 1999**
Entitled : **PAINT DISPENSER**

PRIORITY DOCUMENT

SUBMITTED OR TRANSMITTED IN COMPLIANCE WITH RULE 17.1(a) OR (b)

Geteken te / Signed at PRETORIA in die Republiek van Suid-Afrika, hierdie / in the Republic of South Africa, this 08 dag van / day of August 2000

Registrateur van Patente
Registrar of Patents

G.P.-S. 019-0195

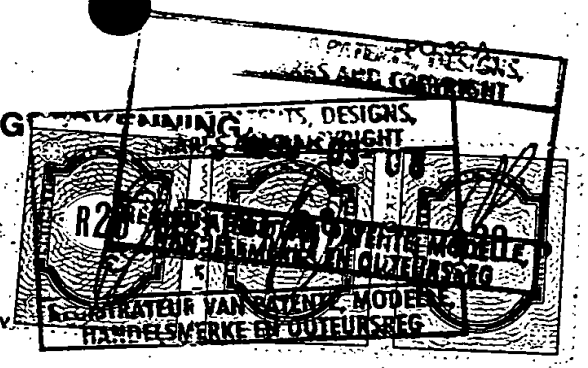
REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

WET OP PATENTE, 1978

AANSOEK OM 'N PATENT EN ONTVANGSERKENNING

[Artikel 30 (1)—Regulasie 22]

(Kyk opmerkings op keersy)



Die verlenging van 'n patent word hierby deur ondervermelde aansoeker aangevra in tweevoud ingedien. (i)

Amptelike aansoek No.		
21	01	991818

Aansoeker of agent se verwysing

(ii)

71	Volle naam (name) van aansoeker(s)	FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW.
	Adres(se) van aansoeker(s)	1 ROSSOUW RD BEDFORDVIEW 2007 JHB

(iii)

(iv)

54	Titel van uitvinding	PAINT DISPENSER

(v)

	Die aansoeker maak aanspraak op voorkeur soos uiteengesit in die bygaande vorm P 2

(vi)

		Hierdie aansoek is om 'n bykomende patent by Patentaansoek No.
21	01	

(vii)

		Hierdie aansoek is 'n nuwe aansoek ingevolge artikel 37 en gebaseer op Aansoek No.
21	01	

(viii)

		Hierdie aansoek gaan vergesel van:
	1.	'n Enkele afskrif van 'n voorlopige of twee afskrifte van 'n volledige spesifikasie van 8 bladsye.
	2.	Tekening op 6 velle.
	3.	Publikasiebesonderhede en samevatting (vorm P 8 in tweevoud).
	4.	'n Afskrif van Figuur ..... van die tekeninge (as daar is) vir die samevatting.
	5.	'n Oordrag van die uitvinding.
	6.	Gesertifiseerde voorkeurstukke (verstrek getal).
	7.	Vertaling van die voorkeurstukke.
	8.	'n Oordrag van die voorkeurregte.
	9.	'n Afskrif van die vorm P 2 en die spesifikasie van S.A. Patentaansoek No. 21 01
	10.	'n Verklaring en Volmag op vorm P 3.
	11.	Versoek om terugdatering op vorm P 4.
	12.	Versoek om klassifikasie op vorm P 9.
	13.	

(ix)

74	Adres vir betekening:	1 ROSSOUW RD BEDFORDVIEW 2007 JHB

Gedateer op hede die 8 STE dag van MAART 19 99

X .....
Handtekening van aansoeker(s) of agent

Die duplikaat sal na die aansoeker se adres vir betekening teruggestuur word as bewys van indiening, maar is nie geldig nie tensy met amptelike stempel geëndosseer.

Ontvang

Amptelike datumstempel
1999 -03- 08

.....
Registrateur van Patente

REGISTRATEUR VAN PATENTE, MODELLE, HANDELSMERKE EN OUTEURSREG

Vorm P6

REPUBLIEK VAN SUID-AFRIKA

WET OP PATENTE, 1978

VOORLOPIGE SPESIFIKASIE

Artikel 30(1) - Regulasie 37

Amptelike aansoek No.	Indieningsdatum
21 01 991818	22 1999 -03- 08

Volle naam/name van aansoeker(s)

71 FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW

Volle naam/name van uitvinder(s)

72 FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW

Titel van uitvinding

54 PAINT DISPENSER

991818

SPECIFICATION

TITLE	:	PAINT DISPENSER
APPLICANT	:	FRANCOIS JACOBUS OSSOUW
INVENTOR	:	FRANCOIS JACOBUS ROSSOUW
FILING NUMBER	:	
FILING DATE	:	

SHORT TITLES

SUBJECT 1	:	LIGHTWEIGHT PAINT DISPENSER
SUBJECT 2	:	ANNULAR PAINT DISPENSER RING

This invention relates to paint dispensers

Paint is normally supplied in large buckets or pails to, at least, domestic consumers. The largest bucket in which paint is normally supplied to domestic customers has a capacity of twenty-five litres. When paint is to be applied by a roller, the paint is normally dispensed into a tray in which a roller will be saturated with paint. This tray has a small capacity and must be regularly refilled. The large paint bucket, especially the twenty five-litre buckets, normally has a diameter greater than the axial length of the roller. (Smaller buckets can also be accommodated). Thus painters are inclined to saturate the roller directly in the bucket thereby obviating the necessity of charging and recharging the tray. Although this technique has its advantages, a major problem arises in that the painter often sinks the roller so far below the paint level that paint will enter the bearings of the roller causing these to seize rendering the roller unsatisfactory for use. Furthermore the roller does not turn on its bearings when taking up paint so that for this additional reason it does not operate satisfactorily.

Subject 1 : LIGHTWEIGHT PAINT DISPENSER (FIG. 1 & 4)

According to one aspect of the invention there is provided a float for a paint bucket having a, preferably circular, peripheral ring with a transverse floor, the ring, that is preferably of larger diameter than the axial length of the roller with which it is to be used, being adapted to float at or on the surface of the paint with the floor at or just above the surface of the paint so that the roller can be rolled over at least part of the floor to absorb paint.

The floor conveniently comprises spaced arms within the ring conveniently including a center piece from which the arms radiate. The center piece may comprise a ring, mesh or the like. Projections are preferably provided on the framework to engage the roller to cause it to rotate. The circular centerpiece is preferred in so far that it allow the person to stir the paint.

The ring may conveniently be of inverted channel-shape section with triangles or the like cells, to assist it to float upon the paint.

The projections may comprise elongated lugs, which are upstanding above the height of the ring. Alternatively the projections may be triangular lugs or any other pattern.

Subject 2 : ANNULAR PAINT DISPENSER RING (Fig. 2, 3, 5 & 6)

The invention provides a floating curved angled ring that has a lightly textured surface, which is able to engage the roller on its own. The ring by itself allows a person to stir the paint throughout the painting process.

For controlled paint absorption by the roller, a floor pan may be inserted. This allows the person to add less paint to, for example, a mohair mixture roller used with enamel paint on smooth surfaces. The floor comprises of holes with a slope collar that allow paint to seep through from below when pressed downwards on to paint surface. Studs preferably provided on the floor to engage and agitate the roller.

Embodiments of the invention will now be described by way of example with reference to the accompanying drawings.

In the drawings : -

- Figure 1 Is a Plan of lightweight float;
- Figure 2 Is a Plan of the float ring of the annular paint dispenser;
- Figure 3 Is a Perforated floor of ring (Fig. 2);
- Figure 4 Is a Drawing of Fig. 1 being used;
- Figure 5 Is a Drawing of Fig. 2 being used;
- Figure 6 Is a Drawing of Fig. 2 & 3 being used.

LIGHTWEIGHT PAINT DISPENSER

Referring now to Figure 1 there is a float 10, which is a plastic moulding, comprises a peripheral ring 11 which is of inverted "U" shape in section with air pockets 16 and faces downwardly. The ring 11 is spanned by a frame 12 consisting of six equi-spaced section arms 13 radiating from a central ring 14 to join the ring 11 on the inside. The arms 13 are narrow so that the floor 14 is substantially open to permit paint to pass there through.

On the central ring 14 there are provided roller projections 15. These projections 15 are triangular inside view and extend above the height of the ring 11.

The dimensions of the float 10 are such that its maximum diameter is 270 mm which is appropriate to fit into a 25 liter bucket which normally has a diameter of 280 mm plus (i.e. there has to be a space between the periphery of the ring 11 and the interior of a pail. The arms 13 of the ring 11 have a height of approximately 10-mm and are conveniently about 1 mm diameter. The height of the projections 15 is approximately 2 mm and, gives an overall height of 12 mm.

In use (Fig. 4), the float 10 is dropped on to the surface of the paint. The ring 11, and in particular the air entrapped there in, will provide buoyancy to cause the float 10 to float on the surface, but with the central ring 14 just slightly above the surface of the paint. A workman can now charge or load a roller by running the roller over the floor of the float. The projections 15 will engage the surface of the roller to cause it to rotate when it is moved over the floor. The float will inhibit the roller from being depressed too deeply into the paint so that only the surface of the roller will be charge with paint. It will be understood of course that should the workman wish to force the float downwardly he would be able to do so, but knowing the disadvantage of so doing, he will be inhibited from so doing by the float.

ANNULAR PAINT DISPENSER RING

Reference is now made to Figures 2, 3,5 & 6, which show a float 20 that is substantially similar in principle to float 10. (Fig. 1).

In Figure 2, the float 20 comprises a curved outside ring 21 which is lightly textured. The ring 20 of inverted "V" shape with air pockets 22 has a center piece (Figure 3) which is a removable perforated circular floor 25. The floor 25 comprises of spaced holes 27 and studs 28 surrounding them.

The holes have a sloped collar 29 that prevents the paint from flowing downwardly. A sloped edge 30 on the parameters of floor 25 matches the roller float tray ring 21 where it meets on surface 23.

The dimensions of the float ring 21 are such that its maximum diameter is 260 mm which is appropriate to fit into a 25-liter bucket. The peripheral ring 21 as a diameter of 30 mm vertical and 40-mm horizontal being basically hollow except for the air pocket cell 22 lining.

The lining and surface walls are conveniently about 1mm diameter or less in order to minimise weight.

The floor pan 25 is approximately 240 mm and 2-mm diameter. The holes 27 have a circular opening of 10 mm spaced evenly and each has a sloped collar 29 of 1 mm or more.

The holes 27 are surrounded by elongated studs 28 that cover the floor pan 25 and have the same height as the sloped collar 29 of hole 27. The floor pan 25 is held in the centre by 5 protruding legs 26 on its base 31. The floor 25 can be relatively heavy, for in being so; it will bring the floor pan closer to the surface of the paint.

In use Figure 5 the float ring 2 is dropped onto the surface of the paint. A workman can now immediately charge or load a roller by running the roller on the inside of the ring 21. The texture will engage the edges of the roller and cause it to rotate when it is moved over the inside of the ring and at the same time clean the edges to reduce the chance of the paint dripping when the roller is extracted.

The paint may be stirred at any time while the ring 21 is on the paint surface. When a marginal amount of paint is required for the roller, the floor pan 25 may be placed in the centre of the ring 21, to form a floating paint dispenser tray 20. The roller may now be rolled on top of the floor pan 25 while at the same time forcing it downward periodically to enable the paint to seep through holes 27.

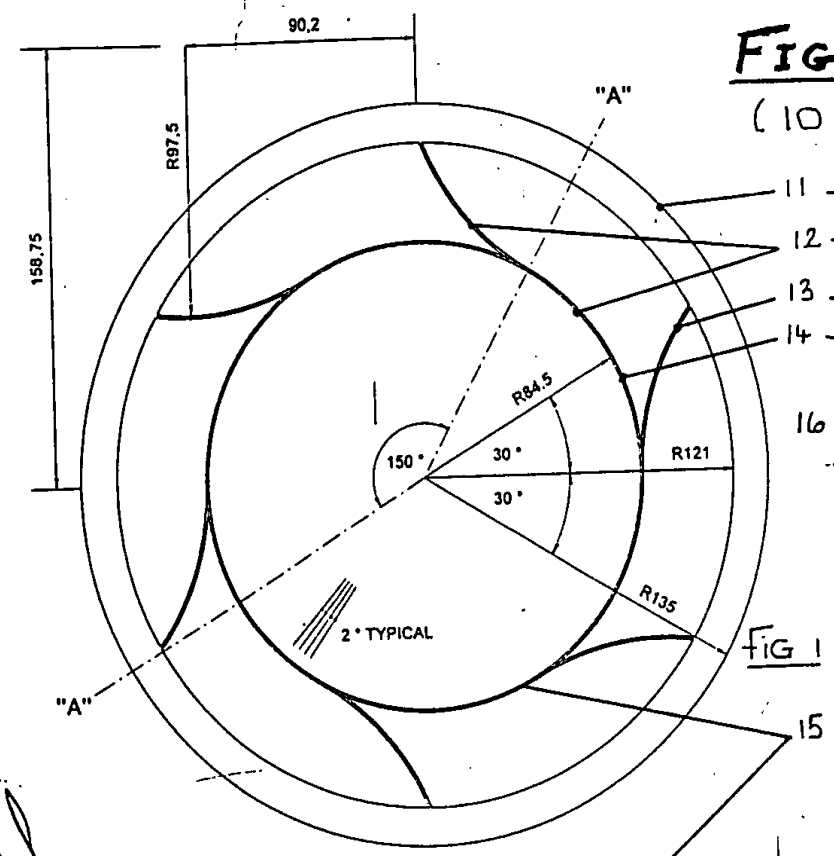
The invention is not limited to the precise constructional details herein before described and illustrated in the drawings. For example, a lifting tab may be provided to facilitate the removal of the float from the bucket.

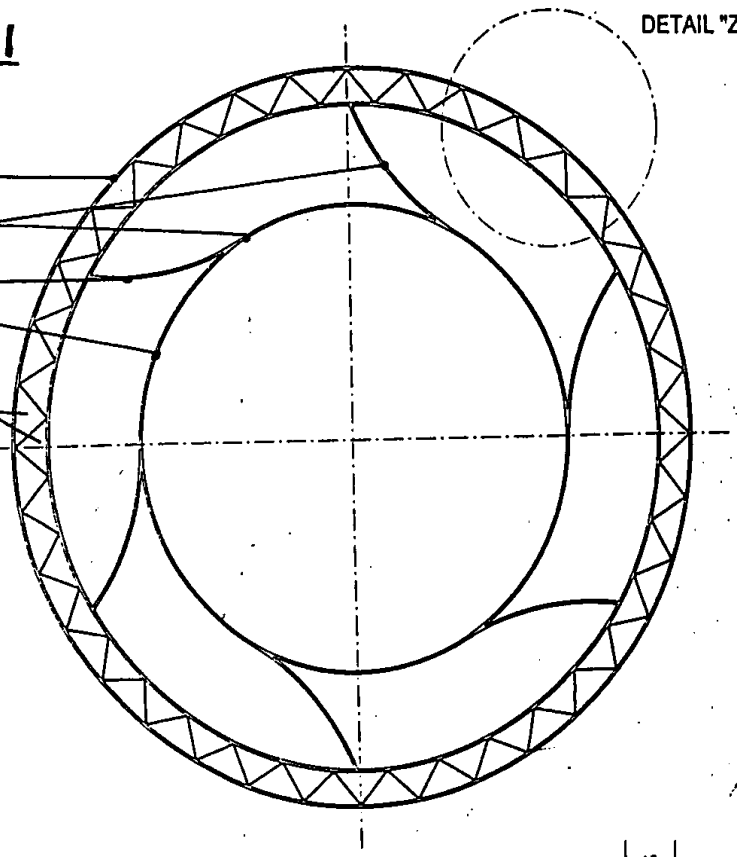
Dimensions may differ depending on its application. Rectangular or any other shape may be made to allow the design to fit into a rectangular or the like paint bucket. The material of the float may be itself buoyant to improve the floating operation of the float. The floating ability may be enhanced or changed in different ways. Figure 2 and 3 may be a single unit if it is preferred. The designs have the plastic injection mould process in mind, but may be altered to accommodate another process.

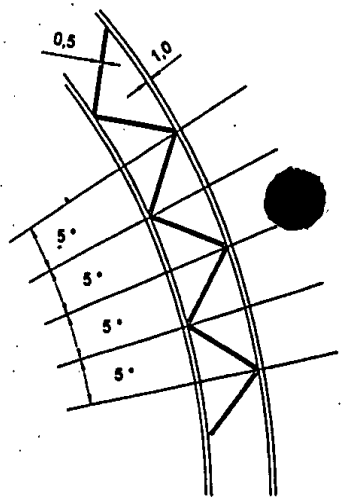
DATED : 5 MARCH 1999

F J ROSSOUW
APPLICANT

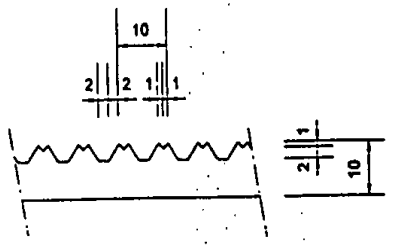
FIG 1
(10)



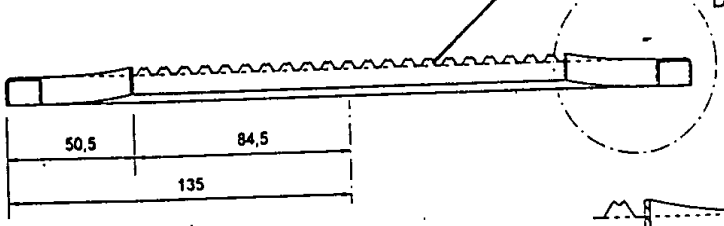




DETAIL "Z"
(1 : 1)

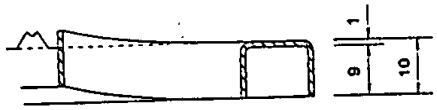


DETAIL OF SERRATED EDGE (1 : 1)



SECTION "A" - "A"

VIEW "B"

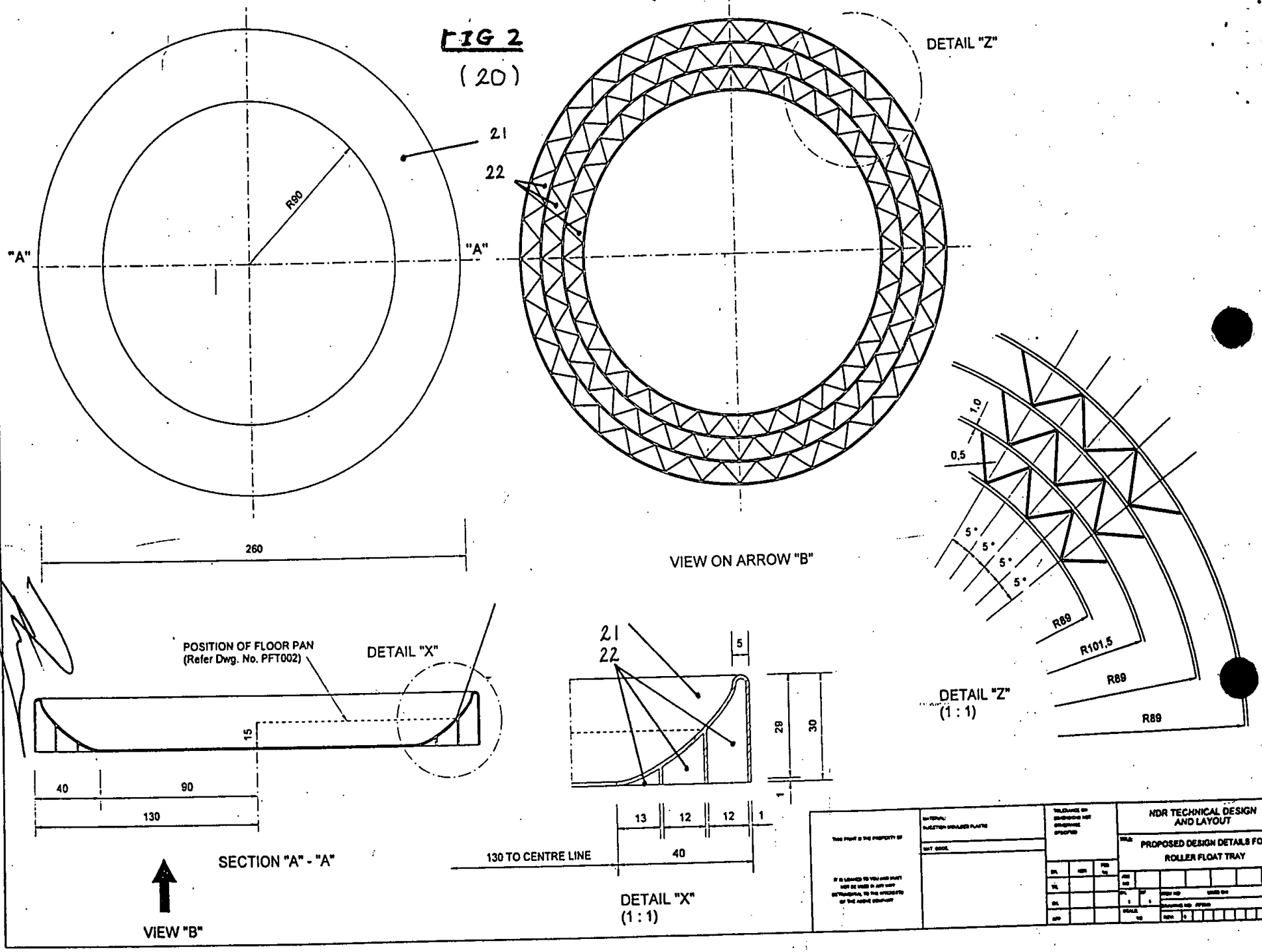


DETAIL "X"
(1 : 1)

NDR TECHNICAL DESIGN AND LAYOUT

PROPOSED DESIGN DETAILS FOR PAINT FLOAT

FIG 2
(20)


21
22
R90
"A"
"A"
DETAIL "Z"
260
VIEW ON ARROW "B"
1.0
0,5
5°
5°
5°
5°
R89
R101.5
R89
R89
DETAIL "Z"
(1 : 1)
POSITION OF FLOOR PAN
(Refer Dwg. No. PFT002)
DETAIL "X"
15
40
90
130
SECTION "A" - "A"
VIEW "B"
21
22
5
29
30
1
13
12
12
1
130 TO CENTRE LINE
40
DETAIL "X"
(1 : 1)
NDR TECHNICAL DESIGN AND LAYOUT
PROPOSED DESIGN DETAILS FOR ROLLER FLOAT TRAY

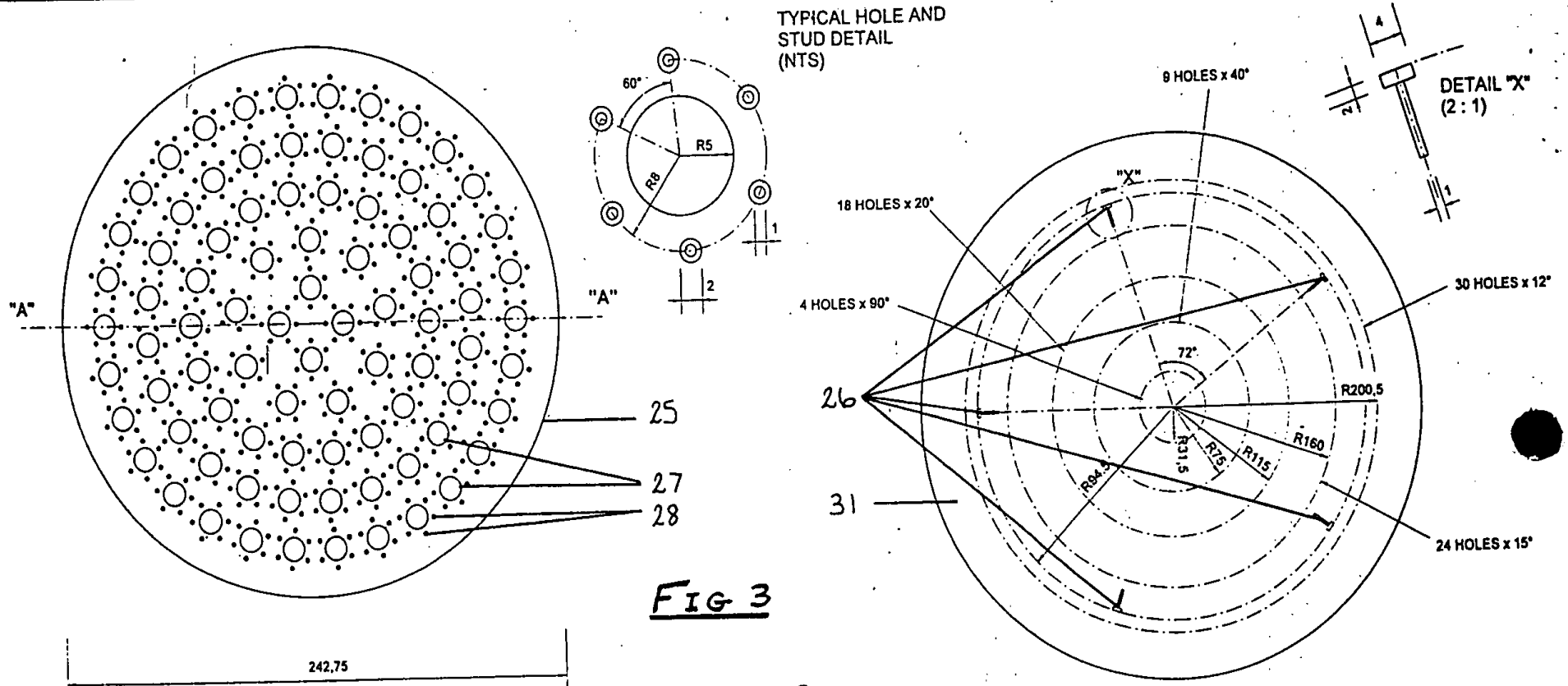

TYPICAL HOLE AND
STUD DETAIL
(NTS)
60°
R5
R8
1
2
"A"
"A"
25
27
28
9 HOLES x 40°
DETAIL "X"
(2 : 1)
4
2
1
"X"
18 HOLES x 20°
4 HOLES x 90°
30 HOLES x 12°
72°
26
R200,5
R160
R115
R75
R31,5
R94,5
31
24 HOLES x 15°

FIG 3

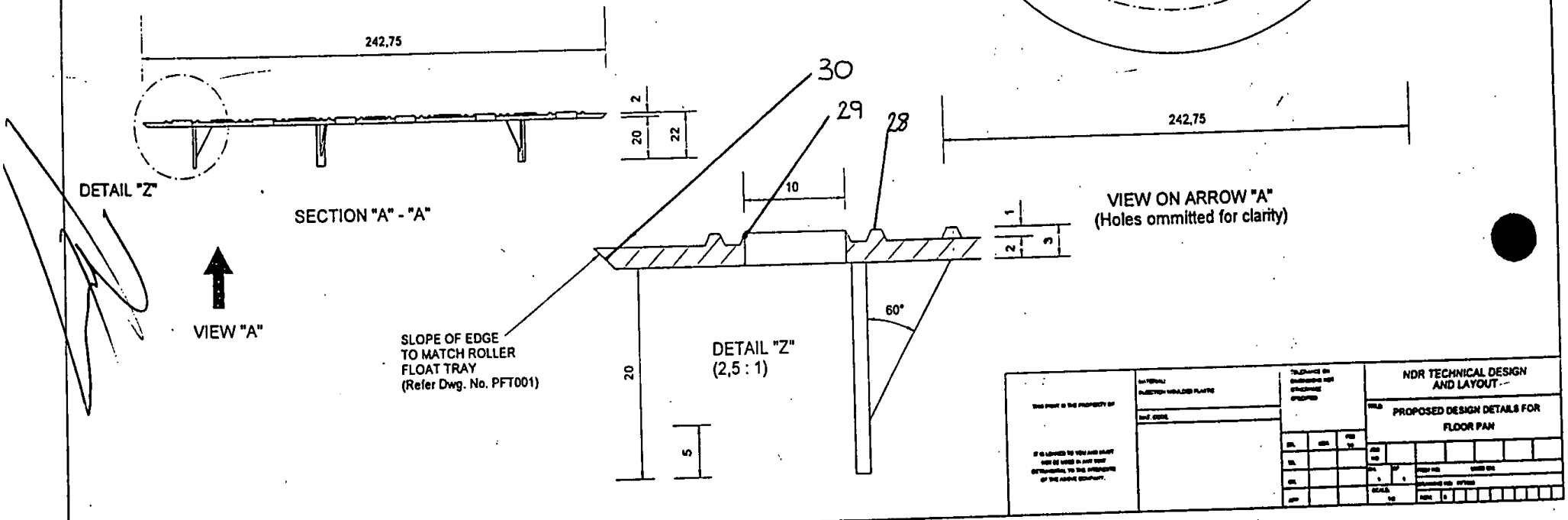

242,75
2
20
22
DETAIL "Z"
SECTION "A" - "A"
VIEW "A"
30
29
28
10
1
2
3
60°
20
5
SLOPE OF EDGE
TO MATCH ROLLER
FLOAT TRAY
(Refer Dwg. No. PFT001)
DETAIL "Z"
(2,5 : 1)
242,75
VIEW ON ARROW "A"
(Holes ommitted for clarity)
NDR TECHNICAL DESIGN
AND LAYOUT
PROPOSED DESIGN DETAILS FOR
FLOOR PAN

FIG 4

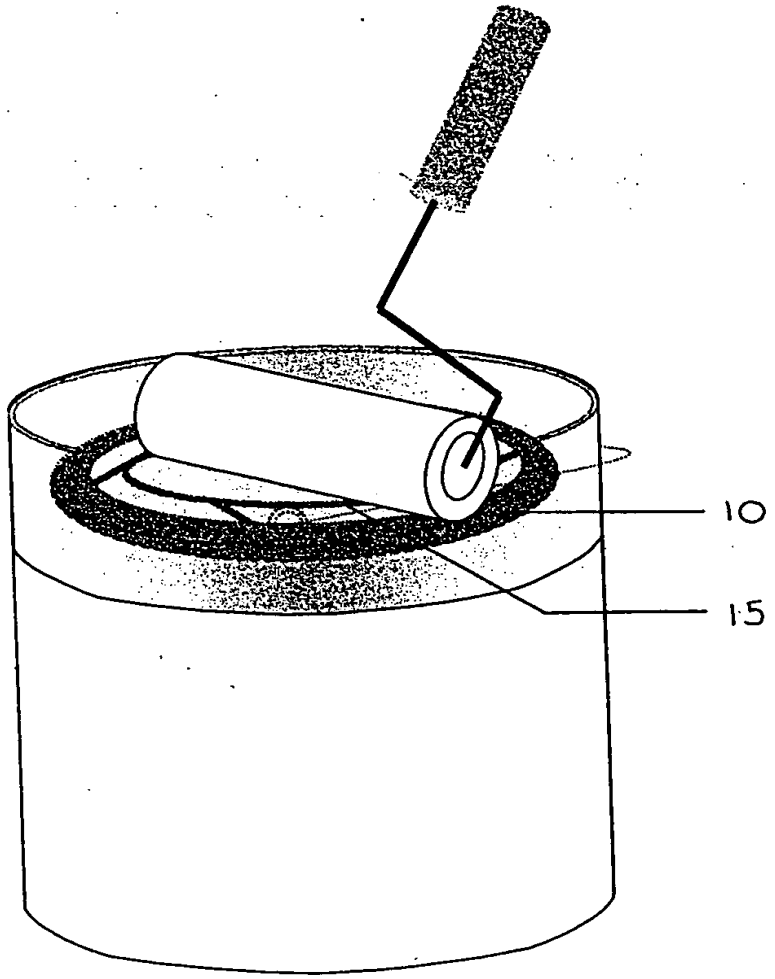


FIG 6

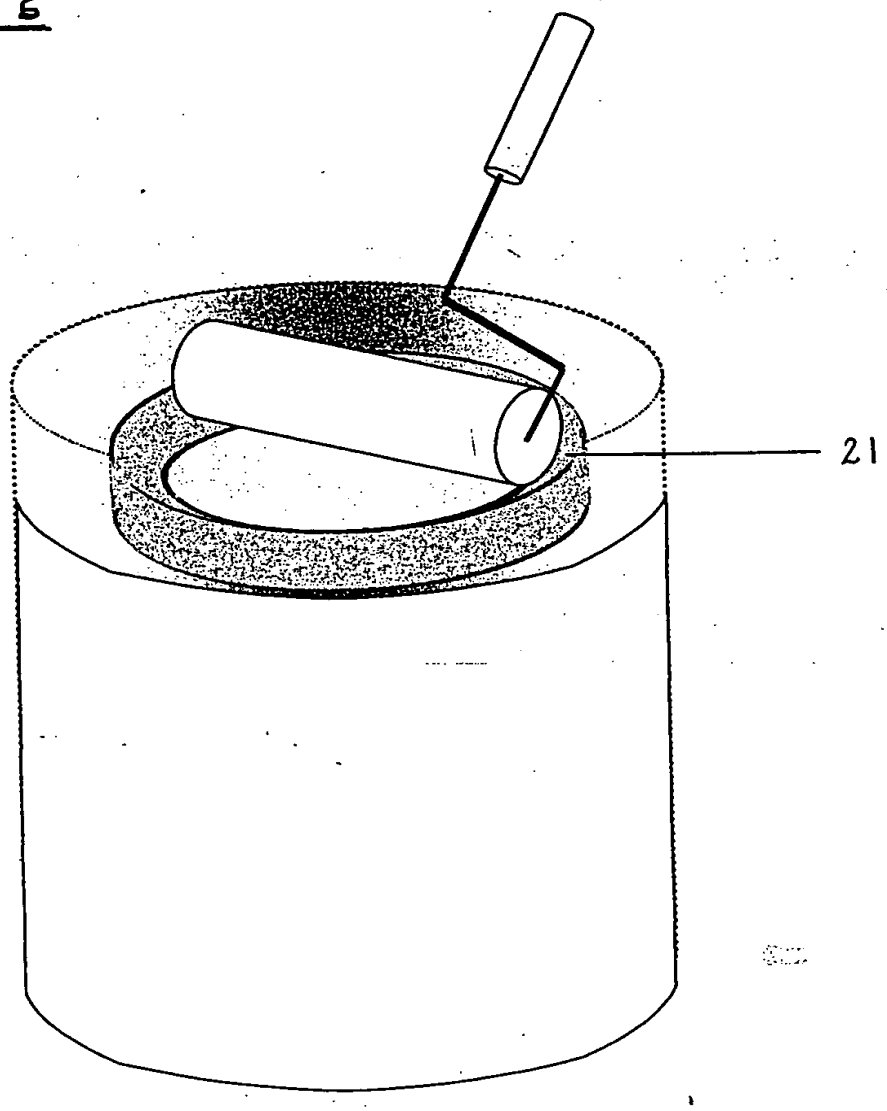


FIG 6